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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakim, Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS VIA ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, AND SUEZ TO NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, AMERICA, EASTERN ASIA, AUSTRALIA Etc. For Particulars see Advertisement below.

No. 7,547] ALEXANDRIA, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906 [SIX PAGES P.T. 1.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be changed from 1 May to 31 October.

	1st	2nd
London	£ 14. 5/	£ 9.
Marseilles	£ 9. 15/	£ 6 15/
Brindisi	£ 8. 15/	—

Subject to the usual 25 % reduction for returning.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until 4 June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALEDONIA	7 May	MACEDONIA	4 June	EGYPT	3 July
VICTORIA	14 "	INDIA	12 "	DONGOLA	10 "
ARABIA	21 "	PERSIA	19 "	CALEDONIA	17 "
HIMALAYA	28 "	CHINA	26 "	MONGOLIA	24 "

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. Combined fare to London by sea and train de luxe via Brindisi or via Marseilles £19.4.11.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & Son (Egypt) Ltd. ... CAIRO.
GEORGE BOYES, Esq. ... PORT SAID.
Messrs. HAGHEBES & Co. ... ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt ... SUEZ.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

S.M.S. Oropia will leave Suez about July 21 | S.M.S. Orotava will leave Suez about August 11.

HOMEWARD to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

S.M.S. Orotava will leave Port Said July 17 | S.M.S. Orfeuil will leave Port Said July 31

SUMMER FARES. [Port Said to Marseilles ... 1st Class, £ 8.15. 2nd Class, £ 4.15. 3rd Class, £ 3. " " Plymouth or Tilbury ... " " 14. 5. " " 7. " " Naples ... " " 8. 5. " " 4. 15. " " 4.

Passengers returning by the Line obtain one-third rebate off the above fares if leaving England before the end of October.

Agents, Cairo:—THOS. COOK & SON. Alexandria:—R. J. MOSS & Co.—For off particulars apply Where STAPLEDON & Sons, Port Said and Port Tewfik (Suez).

BIBBY LINE MAIL TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES MAY TO OCTOBER.

Port Said to Tilbury £12.15.0 and Port Said to Marseilles £9.0.0.

Passengers returning by the Line will be granted a rebate of 33 o/o off the full fare i.e. Liverpool to Port Said £11.6.8 and Marseilles to Port Said £8.0.0.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, RANGOON. HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

Departure from Suez. Departure from Port Said.

S.S. Shropshire, 8,785 tons, July 19 | S.S. Warwickshire 7,966 tons, July 24

Agents—Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS.

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Greece-Turkey Line.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE. In connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London. *Palestine-Syria Line.*

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 4 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MERSINE, containing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus.) *Red Sea Line.*

Steamers leave Suez weekly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin direct return, from Suakin every Wednesday noon. Every Monday at 6 p.m. a steamer leaves Suez for Jeddah continuing every other week to Suakin, Massowah, Hodeidah, Aden. Intermediate steamers do not proceed beyond Jeddah but call at Tor, (for Sinai) El Wedj and Yambo as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free. Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS. COOK & Fils or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-906

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Bearwith ...	" 4,000	*Knaphaven* ...	" 2,400	*Wilton* ...	" 2,000	*Tudor* ...	" 3,000
Kinghorne ...	" 1,500	*Alnwick* ...	Tons 2,000	*Kenmore* ...	" 2,000		

*Named steamers accommodation only, unless specially reserved.— Fares: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st £14 Single, £26 Return. 2nd, £8 Single, £15 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £4 Single, £6 Return, 2nd, £2 Single, £3 Return.—Return tickets available for six months.

S.S. ..... now on the berth will sail on or about ..... to be followed by the S.S. .....

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Steamers leave Suez and Port Said fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.

Fare (home.) £10 Passengers returning by and October allowed 20 % off outward fare (£14).

S.S. HAWOCH 5000 Tons will leave PORT SAID about July 30 for Dover.
" BURMA 5600 " " " " August 11 for Devonport.
" PERT 5800 " " " " " 18 for Dover.

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.—Apply WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON, (Egypt) Ld., CAIRO; G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA. 31-12-906

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AUGUST ENGEL ...	...	Wiesbaden	Rhine and Moselle Wines.
MACKIE & Co. ...	...	Glasgow	Lagavulin, White Horse Cellar and other Whiskies.
DUNVILLE & Co., LTD. ...	...	Belfast	Old Irish Whiskies.
WM. LANAHAN AND SON...	...	Baltimore	Monongahela XXXX Whisky.
COOK AND BERNHEIMER Co.	...	New York	"Old Valley" Whisky "Gold Lion" Cocktails
STONE AND SON ...	...	London	Guinness' Stout, Bass' Pale Ale.
ALT PILSENETZER BRAUHAUS	...	In Pilsenetz	Pilsenetzer Beer.
FREUND BALLOR & Co. ...	...	Torino	Vermouth.
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216

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA
Ramleh-Nabaum Observatory.

Direction of wind	N.
Force of [illegible]	[illegible]
State of Sea	Slight
Barometer corrected	[illegible]
Evaporation	[illegible]
State of Clouds	[illegible]
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.: Max. Temp. in the shade	[illegible]
Min. do. do.	[illegible]
Humidity of the air	[illegible]
Heat of the sun	[illegible]
Moon rises 1.00 a.m.	
" sets 3.00 p.m.	

REMARKS.

A strong N.W. breeze blew yesterday and rendered outdoor exercise disagreeable owing to the clouds of dust thrown up. The morning opens warm with a light N. breeze and a rising barometer.

OTHER STATIONS.
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Khartoum	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assiout	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wad Medani	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assouan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wady Halfa	[illegible]	[illegible]			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	761.0	Calm	[illegible]	Calm
Malta	760.3	Calm	[illegible]	Rough
Brindisi	760.1	Moder.	[illegible]	Rather rough
Athens	758.0	Very light	[illegible]	Slight
Limassol	760.3	Calm	[illegible]	Calm

PHASES OF THE MOON.			THE SUN. Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
July 6 Full Moon		[illegible] a.m.	[illegible]	7.—
" 13 Last Quarter		[illegible] p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 21 New Moon		[illegible] p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 28 First Quarter		[illegible] p.m.	5.11	[illegible]

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ARABIC FOR "FLOWS THE WATER."

Icilma Fluor Cream is the only cream that contains no grease nor oil. Deliciously scented it cleanses the pores of the skin as nothing else can do, makes it pearly white, gives life to the tissues, elasticity to the muscles, and a deliciously cool feeling to the skin.

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The Egyptian Gazette

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Offices.—No. 1 Sharia Zervudachi, (opposite Agricultural Bank)

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Editor and Manager - - R. WELLING.
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TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906.

AN EGYPTIAN AMALGAMATION.

It appears that the amalgamation of the Egyptian Land and General Trust, Limited, with the Egyptian Delta Land and Investment Company, Limited, is, the "Financial Times" says, not to be completed so smoothly and easily as seemed likely at the start. It will be remembered that the proposal was that the shareholders of the former Company should exchange their shares for those of the latter Company, giving six for one. The agreement was signed subject to the approval of the shareholders in general meeting, and the Directors of both Companies recommended their shareholders to give such approval. It is interesting to note in the light of subsequent events that the Egyptian Land and General Trust's circular further stated that a very general desire had been expressed by a large body of shareholders to carry out the proposed amalgamation. Both Companies called meetings for the 19th July for the purpose of ratifying the agreement, and the Egyptian Delta Land and Investment Company took the opportunity to seek for powers to raise its nominal capital from £250,000 to £500,000 and make some minor alterations in its articles of association. This was how the matter stood until the shareholders of the Egyptian Land and General Trust received an extraordinary circular, in which the attention of the shareholders is called to the proposal of the Delta Company to increase its capital, and they are told "Your Directors have not been advised when or at what price it is contemplated to make the new issue, but it is obvious that the apparent imminence of so large an issue of new shares must prevent the value of the shares bearing the proportion which existed at the date of the provisional contract to the assets of the Egyptian Delta Land and Investment Company, Limited, already acquired."

The Directors on account of what appears to be an imaginary change in the condition say that they can no longer take the responsibility of recommending the confirmation of the agreement. When we read this circular (says our confrère) we were at a loss to understand how the difficulty could have arisen. The statement that the Directors of the Trust Company had no knowledge of the time when and the terms upon which the Delta Company proposed to issue the new shares could suggest no less to us than that the Boards of the two Companies had come to loggerheads over the aftermath of the negotiations and could no longer discuss such a simple matter. Upon inquiry, however, we learn that the Delta Company knew nothing whatever of the Trust Company's objections to the increase of capital until the circular from which we have quoted had been posted. This makes the circular utterly incomprehensible. It must be remembered that the agreement had been signed subject to the ratification of the shareholders on the 19th, and that the Delta Company would not obtain authority for the increase of its capital until that day, so that it would be impossible for the new shares to be issued before the shareholders of the Trust Company had become shareholders of the Delta Company. In any pro rata issue after that they would have an opportunity of subscribing their quota and retaining their proportionate interest in the assets of the Company. If, therefore, the Trust Company's Directors had obtained an undertaking from the Delta Company that the new shares would only be issued to the shareholders in proportion to their holding there would not have been the slightest ground for any change in their attitude towards the amalgamation. We have little doubt that this or some other satisfactory undertaking would have been given by the Delta Company had request been made for it, as there is nothing whatever in the whole transaction to suggest that any unfair advantage was to be taken of the Trust Company's shareholders. The circular of the latter Company distinctly, though indirectly, indicates that there is some ground for objecting to the action of the Directors of the Delta Company, but they did not attempt to get the matter cleared up. It appears, indeed, that for some inexplicable reason the Directors of the Egyptian Land and General Trust Company having made a bargain regretted it. The agreement provided that the two Companies should continue to conduct their own business until completion, and that the Egyptian Delta Land and Investment Company should lend to the Trust Company not exceeding £57,000 to enable the latter Company to meet payments falling due on lands already purchased. It would seem probable, therefore, that this money, or some of it, has been advanced, and that it is after being relieved of their financial embarrassments that the Directors of the Trust Company see fresh light on the subject. Had they sought to have the difficulties removed before approaching their shareholders, it would be possible to understand their change of attitude, but their failure to do so suggests that they were anxious not to be convinced.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL,
CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. LIFT.
Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Crescit Eundo.

Our best wishes to our new French contemporary, the "Matin d'Egypte," which has just appeared at Cairo.

Cairo's Water Supply.

An interesting report on the quality of the water furnished to the city of Cairo appears in another column of to-day's issue.

Cattle Plague.

It has been decided to include the districts of Tantah (Gharbieh) and Nawa (Kalioubieh) among those infected with cattle plaque.

Military School.

The Ministry of War has transferred 18 cadets of the Military School to the Egyptian Army and raised them to the rank of Mulazim Tani.

The Cost of Denishwai.

The Ministry of Finance has opened a credit of L.E. 12,000 to meet the expenses of the Special Court and the pay of the employés who were engaged in the Denishwai case.

Murdered by Robbers.

Our Keneh Correspondent telegraphs that the Sarraf of Ezab Markaz, Dechna, on returning home yesterday evening, was murdered by a band of robbers. An enquiry into the case is going on.

Embezzling Government Money.

A council of discipline held at the Ministry of War, Cairo, has dismissed Mohamed Eff. Fuad, employé in the Army Stores Department, for stealing a sum of money belonging to the Government.

San Stefano Casino.

The inauguration of the Casino theatre will take place on Saturday next with a variety company. Season tickets may be had for boxes and stalls. On and after Sunday next there will be a matinée from 6 to 7 p.m.

Temporary Police School.

The Ministry of the Interior has let the residence of Aly Pasha Cherif, at Sharia Abdul Aziz, Cairo, with a view to converting it into a school for the police cadets, and making use of it till the new Police School building at Abbassieh has been finished.

The Plague.

During the week ending the 15th inst. four cases of plague were reported, all at Alexandria. From January 1 to July 15 there were 380 cases of plague in Egypt, against 158 in 1905 and 716 in 1904, during the corresponding periods of the two latter years.

Horse Kills Robber.

A curious occurrence is reported by our Damanhour Correspondent. On Saturday night a man forced his way into the yard of a resident of Tod with the object of stealing his horse. While in the act of undoing the rope which was tied to the horse's leg the animal gave the man a kick in the face, which killed him on the spot.

Ministry of Public Instruction.

The special council of the Ministry of Public Instruction, after examination of the decision of the council of discipline dismissing Ch. Arafa Aly Ghorab, sub-inspector in the Ministry, resident at Chibin el Kom, for uttering untruths in connection with facts relative to his functions, has decided to reverse this judgment and to retrograde Arafa Aly Ghorab from his class, which is from L.E. 16 to L.E. 20, and to reduce him to the rank of simple teacher, while allowing him his present salary of L.E. 16 a month, corresponding to the maximum of the L.E. 12 to L.E. 16 class.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

GERMAN COMPETITION.

THE CAUSE OF ITS SUCCESS.

To the Editor of the "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,—Pending the examination promised by the "Chamber of Commerce Journal" for next month's issue, might I anticipate that enquiry by giving an opinion in which I believe I am supported by a general consensus? To explain the cause of the success of German competition in Egypt and elsewhere one need only sum it up in two words: German adaptability.

Why German goods are making such inroads everywhere—in 12 years, *vide* the "Chamber of Commerce Journal," they rose from 2.5% to 4.4%—is not because of their superior quality, nor of their cheaper prices; but because, like the American, the German manufacturer, following the advice of his agent, goes out of the way, often at a sacrifice, to suit and so win the foreign market. Our policy is to suit ourselves; to ram our patterns and prices down the customer's throat. No doubt our goods are better made, and there is a majority who are quite willing to pay for the British finish. What they object to is the British pattern—as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. When, however, their objection is mildly conveyed by the agent to the home manufacturer, what is the result? I will tell you. Some years ago a British agent urged his firm to imitate a particular shape of spade. What was the reply? "We manufacture only one shape of spade; they can either like it or lump it." And this is characteristic of the attitude of the Trade Union.

The result is, as the plain facts and figures of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce show, that the German steps in, matches the local article at a cheaper price, and takes away our custom.

The other potent asset in the German hands is credit. Our terms are *prompt cash*, cash against documents, or c.o.d. If the natives won't pay, we don't care, for we can always send our goods out to the Colonies.

The German obliges; the Englishman compels. That is the reason of Germany's success.

Yours, etc., XENOS.

P.S.—I am not a Little Englander, nor do I uphold Mr. Dillon. I stick simply to positive figure and fact; which is the duty of practical Englishmen to do. X.

GERMANY AND ISLAM.

AN EXPEDITION TO SAHARA TRIBES.

The "Echo de Paris" learns from its Rome correspondent that an important German expedition is to study the caravan route in the hinterland of Tripoli.

The expedition, which will be commanded by a German officer, has been organised by Baron Oppenheim with the object of getting into friendly communication with the Senoussi and the Mussulman population, and of gaining over the Sheikhs to German influence.

According to a Dalziel's message from Rome, a correspondent of the "Vita" says that the German Mission is already touring in the hinterland of Tripoli, and adds that Baron Oppenheim prepared the visit of the German Emperor to Tangier and was the agent of Count Tattenbach in Egypt.

This expedition has been talked about before, and may have some connection with another one of fifty or sixty soldiers and officers which the Sultan of Turkey has ordered to be made to Kanem, a territory north of Lake Chad. He also announced his intention of occupying the town of Mao in that territory, though Mao is a French possession.

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S VENTURE.

The following is a translation of Clause 3 of the rules which have been laid down for the conduct of the newspaper which is to be published shortly by the Legislative Council in Cairo:—

"The paper is to be entirely Egyptian; its task is to defend and work for the advantage of Egypt, to guide and lead the whole nation to prosperity, to publish all that will be deemed proper and useful, morally and financially, to criticise every action that may in any way endanger the country's well-being, no matter if that action be general or special, and to state the truth on both sides in order to form a public opinion based on strong principles. The paper's voice will, it is believed, reach the ears of the authorities and merit their confidence; and both the Government and the Legislative Council will go hand in hand to seek the welfare and advantage of the nation, considering no differences between faiths or nationalities, putting aside all personal ends, and dealing with nothing in connection with purely religious affairs."

We hope our new contemporary will live up to these excellent sentiments.

STEAMER AGROUND IN CANAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

Suez, Monday.

The S.S. Pathan, bound to Vladivostock, grounded early this morning in the Canal near Kilo. 152, and stopped the traffic for a few hours, until she was safely moored, thus leaving a clear passage to the steamers. The vessel is still ashore, and the tug Robust has been sent to her assistance, but so far all her efforts to refloat her have been unsuccessful. It is expected, however, that she will come off at next high tide.

CAIRO FIRM SWINDLED.

A few days ago an individual went to a large English shop in Cairo and bought articles to the value of 6 or 7 pounds. When he went to the desk to pay for his purchases, however, he said that he had not sufficient money to settle for all, and asked that the parcel might be sent to him, with an invoice, to the Bristol Hotel. This was done, and the messenger found the stranger in the hall. The latter took him to his room, and there proceeded leisurely to check the articles with the invoice. Finally he asked as to the whereabouts of two waistcoats. The messenger naturally knew nothing about the waistcoats, for which he was severely scolded, and the individual wrote his complaint on the back of the invoice and sent him back to fetch them. The messenger returned to the shop, and after enquiries about the missing articles, a second messenger was sent. He, however, found that the individual in question had left the hotel with a parcel under his arm, alleging that the wrong parcel had been sent to him.

It was afterwards ascertained that the man had gone to the Bristol Hotel and made arrangements for a room. He said that he had left his luggage at the station and gave the hall porter a written order for their delivery to him. It is needless, however, to say that the porter found no luggage at the station. The head of the firm admitted that they had been cleverly tricked by this rascal, and communicated with the police.

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL
CAIRO.
Built in 1904. Modern House. Splendid situation. Electric Light. Lift. Pension P.T. 50. Arrangements for families.
Rooms and Breakfast P.T. 25.— Meals à la Carte

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER
BREMEN.
YEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY
N.B. — Inferior Brands now being offered to Managers of certain good circles.
Beware of evilly disposed competition running down this very
SUPERIOR BRAND OF BEER.

FRONTIER BLUE BOOK.

THE DANGER OF FANATICISM.

EGYPT'S REPTILE PRESS.

INCREASE OF BRITISH GARRISON.

London, July 16.

A Blue Book has been published on the Turco-Egyptian frontier dispute. A despatch from Lord Cromer to Sir E. Grey, dated 21st May, referred to the danger of an advance on the Canal. A serious attack on Egypt seemed out of the question, but a possible raid might be attempted with a view to causing an outburst of fanaticism in Egypt. Such an attempt would have been of a most desperate nature, as a reverse would mean the annihilation of the attackers; but it seemed undesirable to take risks, so the Navy undertook to defend the Canal.

Dealing with the influence of the Pan-Islamic Press, Lord Cromer doubts as to whether any newspapers would rival its mendacity and misrepresentation of facts, but opines that it should be left alone for the present, trusting to time and reliance on the true facts convincing the Egyptian public of the folly of those preaching Pan-Islamism. But if the Press seriously menaces public tranquillity, it would be the duty of the Government to resort to repression. Anyhow, this conclusion may be drawn abundantly clear, namely, that the British garrison must be permanently increased at the cost of the Egyptian treasury. (*Reuter*)

THE GARRISON IN EGYPT.

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Ashley asked the Secretary of State for War if there was any intention to further reduce the British garrison in Egypt, in view of the fanatical feeling existing in that country and in the North of Africa generally.

Mr. Runciman (for Mr. Haldane): The answer is in the negative.

Telegraphing on Monday night, the Malta correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says:—So far as can be ascertained at present there does not appear to be any foundation for the statement made by the Alexandria correspondent of a London paper that troops quartered here have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Egypt at a moment's notice.

PIGEON-SHOOTING IN EGYPT.

Mr. Haldane, in a written answer to a question by Mr. Dillon, states:—

"Lord Cromer, in a telegram dated the 14th inst., stated that the order hitherto existing in Egypt has been that no pigeon-shooting was to take place without the consent of the Omdeh of the village, and that since the Denishwai incident the general officer commanding in Egypt was about to issue orders forbidding the shooting of pigeons in the future, but I am not aware of the terms of the order, or the date of its issue."

THE FASHN TRAGEDY.

Various are the versions ascribed to the motives of Ahmed Gomaa, who was lately condemned by the Native Court of Minieh to the extreme penalty for the murder, a month ago, at Fashn, in Upper Egypt, of a Greek woman and her niece. The sentence has not yet been carried out, owing to the complete disavowal of Gomaa as to having committed the crime.

Justice has been suspended apparently owing to the fact that an enquiry is being instituted by the Hellenic Consular Court of Alexandria against Sotiris Cottas, who is accused of complicity in the crime; and it is probably owing to some legal adjustment being necessary between the two courts concerned that this delay has taken place, otherwise the failure of the Native Tribunal to execute its sentence would appear incomprehensible. Two motives are attributed: one of robbery, for the deceased woman had in her dwelling the sum of one hundred and odd pounds, collected in rents and from the sale of cotton seed; the other, outrage committed on the person of her niece, though of this there is no absolute proof.

Sotiris is a Macedonian of 30 years of age; he was employed on the ezbet.

GRAND CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

By kind permission of Major Cox and officers, the Band of the 2nd Batt. Inniskilling Fusiliers will perform the following programme on the terrace of the Grand Continental on Wednesday from 8 to 11 p.m.:—

March—Bride Elect—Sousa.
Overture—Myosotis—Blangy.
Entr'acte—Styrienne—Wittmann.
Valse—Svengali—Roeder.
Selection—Three Little Maids—Reubens.
Polka—In Rank and File—Strobb.
Gavotte—First Primrose—Eilenberg.
Valse—Dans la Nuit—Sooma.
Characteristic Piece—We play at Soldiers—Eilenberg
Two Step—Whistling Rufus—V. Mills.
Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem.
God save the King.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Carib Prince, with passengers and general cargo, sailed from London on the 15th inst. and is due at Alexandria on or about the 31st.

The Ellerman S.S. Avon sailed last Saturday from Liverpool for Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, with a general cargo.

NILE STEAMER SERVICE.

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE RIVER.

We learn from America that Mr. Oscar Bins, of New York, has taken the management of the Express Nile Steamship Company.

The company's new steamers will be launched this summer, and are modern river craft.

The Express Nile steamer fleet will be ready next December, and we are assured that tourists will find that the new express steamers can compare with the newest and finest river steamers in the world. On board the new steamers there will be found spacious glassed observation room, telephone, electric bells, electric fans and steam heat. A restaurant à la carte will be found on the rapid steamers, which will make the run between Luxor and Assouan (133 miles) in twelve hours. These steamers will run in connection with the train de luxe of the International Sleeping Car Company. A good number of passengers have already been booked for the next winter's season.

Among the passengers already booked for the opening season are: Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Haines, of Burlington, N. J.; Mrs. Hattie De Lescaille and daughter, of Davenport, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Barstow, of Barstow, Tex.; Rev. and Mrs. Henry Marsh Warren, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Purdy, of New York; Rev. John T. McAtee, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Warner, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. H. C. Francis, of Philadelphia. These passengers are leaving by Mr. Clark's specially chartered steamer Arabic next February.

EGYPTIAN GOLD AND GEM SYNDICATE.

DISPUTED MINING RIGHTS.

In the Chancery Division last week, before Mr. Justice Neville, Mr. Edwin William Streeter, a jeweller, sued the Egyptian Gold and Gem Syndicate, Limited, claiming a declaration that the defendants' rights under an agreement of March 19, 1903, had lapsed, and that they had no right or title to a certain concession or prospecting license specified in the agreement.

Mr. Spence, in opening the case, said Mr. Streeter obtained a concession from the Egyptian Government, which authorised the plaintiff for a term of thirty years to take precious stones and sell them in a particular district described in the concession. One tenth of the profits made on the working of the concern was to be paid to the Egyptian Government.

There was to be a rental of £205. Mr. Streeter entered into an agreement with a Mr. Oxley in January, 1903, by which Mr. Oxley was to purchase the entire concession. Before that time Mr. Streeter applied to the Egyptian Government for a prospecting license. The mining concession was merely for precious stones, and did not give the right to the gold or minerals. The prospecting license was for three years. The holder was not allowed to keep any precious metals, but was allowed to see whether there was gold. It was not granted at the time of the agreement to Oxley, but it was granted in April, 1903. It was to last for three years; the rent for the first year was to be £1,080, and the term was to expire in April, 1906. Mr. Oxley was to promote a syndicate for the acquisition of the property, and plaintiff was to receive £7,000 and a number of fully paid up shares on the exercise of the option. The option was exercised in September, 1904. The shares had never been issued to the plaintiff, nor had he been paid money.

The hearing was adjourned.

EGYPTIAN SHARES IN LONDON.

Messrs. Reid and Barnard, of Cairo and Alexandria, have opened a branch office in London at 2, Threadneedle-street. In this connection a London contemporary remarks:

A sign of the times is the fact that several Egyptian firms of stockbrokers are about to commence business in London. Hitherto the market for Egyptian shares, except in the case of a few specialities, has been a very limited one in this country. The fact that a number of important Cairo firms consider it good business to have branch establishments over here seems to indicate that an attempt is to be made to broaden this interest. Certainly the recent history of several Egyptian enterprises gives colour to the idea that our Cairo friends have kept the good things to themselves, and have given us the benefit of ventures like the Nile Valley Company. This time it has been a case of "spoiling the Britishers."

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(*Aujourd'hui à Midi et demie*)

Marché ferme la cote est sensiblement en hausse.

L'Agricole hausse de 1/32 à 9 5/8.

La National Bank est soutenue à 25 3/8.

Les Tramways sont inchangés et cotent 193.

Le Salt & Soda se maintient à 19/8.

Les Obligation Crédit Foncier n'éprouvent aucun changement et clôturent à leurs cours d'hier.

La Banque d'Athènes est 147 ex-coupon.

La Delta Land se relève de 1/16 à 3 1/2.

Les Trust, avancent de 1/32 à 1 7/16, les Estates également de 1/32 à 1 3/4.

Les Urbaines sont stationnaires à 6 1/32.

La Banque d'Orient gagne 1/4 à 132.

THE NILE FLOOD.

ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE RISE.

The following Memorandum by Capt. H. G. Lyons, Director General of the Survey Department, on the meteorological conditions in Egypt and the Sudan, with an estimate of the probable rise of the Nile flood, has just been issued:—

In the forecast issued at the beginning of May it was pointed out that although heavy rains in Abyssinia and the southern Sudan had fallen in February and again in March, their effect should not be confused with that of the early advancing rains of the summer monsoon.

These early and abnormal rains raised the level of the Blue Nile considerably and thus converted what would have been a very low summer supply into a fairly good one as may be seen from the reading of the Wady Halfa gauge (in metres):

Date	March	April	May	June
1—5	—0.55	—0.25	—0.06	—0.28
6—10	—0.55	—0.29	—0.12	—0.34
11—15	—0.56	—0.25	—0.19	—0.45
16—20	—0.48	—0.20	—0.26	—0.43
21—25	—0.37	—0.07	—0.22	—0.43
26—30	—0.24	—0.03	—0.21	—0.60

These also show the rapid fall after the effect of these exceptional rises had passed off.

It was pointed out also in the May forecast that the meteorological conditions during March and April over the Equatorial portion of Eastern Africa and the neighbouring portion of the Indian Ocean were markedly unfavourable to early or heavy rains in the Nile Basin.

Since then statements have appeared in the public press that a high Nile flood is anticipated so that it is desirable to summarise the data which are available more fully than has usually been done.

Conditions in May.—Rainfall was in excess on the coast near Zanzibar and Mombasa, but in defect on the plateau of British East Africa and on the north of Lake Victoria.

Rain fell at a few places on the Sudan plains but in small quantities only. On the Bahr el Jebel rainfall was normal or slightly deficient.

Rainfall (*in mm.*) for month of May.

Place	Mean	1906	Difference	Percentage difference
Dar es Salam	212	253	÷ 41	÷ 19
Mpapua	12	0	— 12	—
Mabora	21	0	— 21	—
Tanga	338	301	— 37	— 11
Zanzibar	295	387	÷ 92	÷ 31
Mombasa	351	494	÷143	÷ 41
Takaungwo	378	565	÷187	÷ 49
Malindi	361	601	÷240	÷ 66
Machakos	64	36	— 28	— 44
Nairobi	133	112	— 20	— 15
Kikuyu	183	102	— 81	— 44
Mumias	110	244	÷ 34	÷ 16
Entebbe	167	122	— 45	— 27
Wadelai	119	85	— 34	— 29
Gondokoro	173	108	÷ 15	÷ 9
Mongalla	82	46	— 36	— 44
Doleib Hills	77	49	— 28	— 36
Kodok	61	92	÷ 31	÷ 51
Dueim	21	46	÷ 25	÷119
Khartoum	4	0	— 4	—
Roseires	45	34	— 11	— 24
Wad Medani	20	0	— 20	—
Kassala	6	0	— 6	—
Suakin	1	0	— 1	—
Aden	2	0	— 2	—
Suez	1	0	— 1	—

Lake and River Levels.

Lake Victoria was very high in consequence of the heavy rains of March, April and May; the Bahr el Jebel at Gondokoro increased a little; the Sobat began to rise at Nasser on May 1st, and at Doleib Hills a few days later, after which it rose steadily. The Jur (Bahr el Ghazal) showed a marked rise at the end of May.

The Blue Nile at Roseires commenced to rise in the middle of the month.

It will be seen from the above that the rains set in somewhat later than the average and were moderate in strength.

The continuance of heavy rain in the equatorial region, Zanzibar, etc., was an unfavourable sign, as also were the unsteadiness of the air movement over the Arabian Sea, and the large accumulation of snow in the Himalayas which the Meteorological Department of India reports. Atmospheric pressure over North East Africa was in excess of the normal and this has hitherto been an unfavourable sign.

Conditions in June.—The rainfall during this month was above the average at Zanzibar. It was average at Wau in the Bahr el Ghazal and at Gondokoro on the Bahr el Jebel, though somewhat deficient at Wadelai.

On the White Nile rain is never heavy in June and the amounts recorded this year vary considerably, being in excess at Dueim and deficient at Khartoum.

On the Blue Nile the rainfall was above the average at Roseires and below it at Wad Medani, while at Gallabat and Gedaref it was about normal.

Rainfall (*in mm.*) for month of June.

Place	Mean	1906	Difference
Zanzibar	66	141	+ 75
Kodok	138	194	+ 56
Dueim	14	40	+ 26
Khartoum	22	3	— 19
Roseires	140	190	+ 50
Wad Medani	45	31	— 14
Kassala	12	11	— 11
Gedaref	72	75	+ 3
Gallabat	124	130	+ 6

River Gauges.—In this month the main interest attaches to the Blue Nile and the Atbara; the White Nile is unimportant as it will shortly be held back by the rising Blue Nile flood.

The rise of the Sobat continued steadily throughout the month; the Blue Nile at Roseires commenced a rapid rise on the 15th, which has continued almost unchecked to the present date, and affected the Khartoum gauge from the beginning of July.

Differences from Mean.

June	Roseires	Khartoum	Wady Halfa
1—5	—0.30	—0.06	—0.33
6—10	—0.10	—0.15	—0.36
11—15	—0.55	—0.34	—0.35
16—20	+0.11	—0.34	—0.43
21—25	—0.55	—0.31	—0.53
26—30	—0.45	—0.25	—0.60
July			
1—5	+0.39	—0.47	—0.71
6—10	+0.79	—0.17	—0.79

It should be remembered that the favourable conditions shown by the Roseires and Khartoum gauges are partly due to the abnormal rains of February and March, so that the gauge readings tend to make the rainfall of Abyssinia appear heavier than it actually was.

In June and up to July 12 the river rose at Tewfikieh 68 cm. in the 42 days, which is a normal rate of rise.

The Blue Nile at Roseires is so rapidly affected by successive flood waves from the Abyssinian tableland which cause the water level to rise or fall by as much as 1 to 1.5 metre in 24 hours, that a satisfactory comparison between successive years is difficult.

This year the level has risen 3.40 metres in the above period of 42 days which seems to be little if at all above the average.

At Khartoum the rise which began about May 28th, was unsteady during June, amounting to 1.01 metre, but became steady in July, rising 1.10 metre in 12 days.

The level at Wady Halfa only began to rise markedly in July, 0.46 metre in 12 days.

Rise of water level between June 1 and July 12 in metres:—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Tewfikieh	0.82	—	0.66	0.70	0.86	0.68
Roseires	3.03	4.20	1.40	3.20	2.00	3.40
Khartoum	2.50	2.00	1.53	2.23	1.35	1.18
Wady Halfa	1.45	1.15	1.88	0.79	0.88	0.80

It will be seen from the above table that up to the present time the rise of the river level is not above the average rise for this period, though Roseires shows recent signs of improvement.

The amount of snow on the Himalayas is reported to have diminished, and the wind in the Arabian Sea was of normal force at the end of June, so that at the present time it may be said that there has been an improvement, and rains from being weak have increased in the Abyssinian area, though they still do not appear to be much above the average. In the first half of July conditions may be described as fair, but nothing as yet justifies the assumption that the flood will be unusually large. Rains have so far been weak and undecided in most places, though at Roseires and at Kodok they have been somewhat above the average in June, rainfall at Zanzibar on the coast of German East Africa was still in excess, pointing to a continuation of an ascensional current, and atmospheric pressure has been consistently above the average.

Difference from Normal in mm.

Date	Beirut	Alexandria	Cairo	Assuan	Khartoum
June					
1—10	+1.3	+1.3	+1.1	+1.8	—0.8
11—10*	—1.6	—0.2	—0.8	+0.8	—0.3
21—30	+0.0	+1.5	+1.3	+1.8	+0.2
July					
1—10	+0.2	+1.1	+1.0	+2.7	+1.3

Conditions at present seem to point to a moderate and not an excessive rate of rise of the flood. It is probable that the breaks in the July and August rains which often occur are due to local conditions on the Abyssinian table-land, and information is too scanty from this area as yet, to admit of such changes being accurately anticipated, but the general weakness of the monsoon current this year renders them not unlikely unless the recent improvement is maintained.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

El-Miralai May Bey, Assistant Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, has retired from the service of the Egyptian Army.

We regret to announce the death of Lieut.-Col. Germain, of the French Colonial Artillery, which took place a few days ago at Paris. This gallant and distinguished officer was one of the companions of Major Marchand in the famous expedition to Fashoda, which, whatever its political consequences, was one of the most remarkable feats ever performed by a military force under the most adverse conditions of distance and climate.

Mr. Gerald Patrick Magrath has been appointed assistant director of stores, Coast Guard Administration, with effect from 2nd July, 1906.

Ahmed Bey Nasrat, son of Idris Bey Ragheb, who obtained the diploma of the Khedivial Law School this year, has been authorised to practise as an advocate before the Native Tribunals.

Instrumental Concerts
Every Night
On the Verandah of the
Windsor Hotel.
ALEXANDRIA,
FROM 6 TO 12 P.M.
5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah

CAIRO WATER SUPPLY.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the text of a report published by the Public Health Department on the quality of the water furnished to the city of Cairo:—

Les puits de Rod El Farag ont été construits dans le but d'assurer à la ville du Caire une eau potable exempte de tout danger de contamination. L'eau du Nil filtrée à travers des couches de sable distribués jusqu'ici ne donnait pas cette garantie, parce que la construction des filtres était défectueuse et leur surface était de beaucoup trop restreinte. La nécessité s'imposait donc impérieusement de remédier à cet état de choses.

Pour cela il y avait deux possibilités:

Remplacer les anciens filtres par une installation de filtrage basée sur les principes modernes, ou creuser des puits profonds et se servir de l'eau de la nappe souterraine.

D'après l'opinion unanime des hygiénistes du monde entier on devait se décider pour l'eau de puits si celle-là pouvait être trouvée de bonne qualité en quantité suffisante. Car nous savons aujourd'hui que l'eau de la nappe souterraine profonde dans un sol de la configuration géologique de celui de la vallée du Nil du Delta est en elle-même libre de germes vivants et qu'elle est exempte de toute contamination provenant de la surface, pourvu que les puits soient bien construits d'après les règles de l'hygiène.

Un approvisionnement en eau de la nappe souterraine profonde aurait donc écarté à jamais la transmission de maladies infectieuses par voie de l'eau potable, tandisque le système le plus perfectionné de filtrage de l'eau du Nil, il est vrai, aurait réduit ce danger au minimum, mais n'aurait jamais pu donner une garantie absolue.

Des sondages faits sur différents points dans les environs de la ville du Caire démontrèrent que la nappe souterraine se trouvait à proximité de Rod El Farag se prêtait le mieux à l'approvisionnement de la ville tant au point de vue de la qualité que de la quantité de l'eau trouvée.

Deux puits, dont chacun pouvait fournir 4,000 mètres cubes d'eau dans les 24 heures, furent donc construits à des points distants environ mille mètres l'un de l'autre et pourvus d'une installation de pompage. Ces deux puits ont travaillé l'un pendant trois ans, l'autre pendant plus de deux ans presque continuellement jour et nuit, à un débit d'environ 4,000 mètres chacun.

Pendant presque deux ans l'eau de ces deux puits a servi à l'alimentation du quartier de Boulaq sans que la population se soit plainte de sa qualité.

Il ne s'est pas produit de changement chimique de cette eau depuis trois ans que les puits sont fonctionnés.

L'eau était toujours tout à fait claire, limpide et sans couleur. La température constante était de 23° C. (température moyenne de l'année au Caire) en été comme en hiver.

L'examen bactériologique prouvait qu'elle ne contenait pas de bactéries, sauf quelques rares germes banaux de microbes aquatiques dont la pullulation inévitable a lieu dans les tuyaux.

En comparant les analyses chimiques de l'eau des puits et de l'eau du Nil, on voit qu'il n'y a pas dans la composition de ces deux eaux de différences très prononcées.

Il n'y a que la degré hydrotimétrique qui est plus élevé pour l'eau de puits.

Pendant le temps du haut Nil l'eau des puits est environ deux fois et demi plus dure que l'eau du Nil, mais cette différence diminue considérablement pendant la temps de l'étiage, de sorte que, par exemple, au mois de mai, la différence du degré hydrotimétrique des deux eaux est réduite à la proportion de 7 : 5.

L'élévation du degré hydrotimétrique de l'eau des puits est due à la présence d'une quantité plus forte de bicarbonate de chaux et de magnésie et non à une augmentation de sulfate de chaux. Au contraire, l'eau des puits contient ordinairement un peu moins d'acide sulfurique que l'eau du Nil, surtout au temps de l'étiage. C'est là un fait à remarquer quant à l'usage de l'eau des puits pour des buts industriels, parce que c'est précisément surtout les sulfates de chaux qui forment les écailles dangereuses dans les chaudières à vapeur.

L'élévation du degré hydrotimétrique se tient du reste dans des limites très modérées, de manière que l'eau des puits de Rod El Farag peut encore être considérée comme une eau douce. En effet, la plus grande partie des eaux utilisées pour l'alimentation publique dans les grandes villes, en Angleterre, en Allemagne et en France, ont le même degré de dureté ou sont encore plus dures.

Une eau n'est considérée généralement comme réellement dure que lorsque le degré hydrotimétrique dépasse 30 degrés français. Or l'eau des puits de Rod El Farag a un degré hydrotimétrique d'environ 20 degrés français.

La chaux qui est contenue dans l'eau des puits de Rod El Farag s'y trouvant presque exclusivement sous forme de bicarbonate, donne à cette eau le goût particulièrement frais et agréable que nous sommes habitués à apprécier dans les bonnes eaux de source. Cela constitue un réel avantage vis-à-vis de l'eau du Nil qui contient beaucoup moins d'acide carbonique.

En outre, l'eau des puits contient ordinairement moins de sel marin que l'eau du Nil. Pendant le temps de l'étiage, la quantité de sel trouvée dans l'eau du Nil est environ deux fois et demie plus élevée que dans l'eau de puits.

Du reste, une grande partie des eaux utilisées en Europe pour l'alimentation publique contient plus de chlorure (sel marin) que celles des puits de Rod El Farag.

L'eau des puits contient une certaine quantité d'ammoniaque, en moyenne 0.20 à 0.25 milligrammes par litre. Comme on rencontre encore souvent l'idée qu'une eau qui contient de l'ammoniaque en pareille quantité est très suspecte d'être contaminée par des filtrations insalubres et partant impropre à la consommation, il faut remarquer, que l'ammoniaque trouvée dans l'eau des puits de Rod El Farag n'est point due à des infiltrations qui pourraient provenir de la surface ou à l'aspiration de l'eau souterraine plus ou moins contaminée de la ville du Caire, mais est plutôt d'une origine géologique. Il a été constaté que l'eau de puits profonds contient souvent des quantités immodérées encore beaucoup plus considérables, même si ces puits sont creusés dans des régions inhabitées, à l'abri de toute infiltration possible. Aussi, trouvons-nous des quantités semblables d'ammoniaque dans presque tous les puits qui ont été forés jusqu'à présent en Egypte nonobstant qu'une grande partie d'entr'eux est très éloignée de toute habitation humaine.

(A suivre).

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Lundi 16 Juillet 1906.

Samedi passé, le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres a été réduit de 1/8 à 3 pour cent.

Vendredi dernier, au Stock-Exchange, la Consolidé anglais a baissé de 1/4 à 87.7/8 et est resté à ce même prix le lendemain. La Dairs a perdu 1/8. L'Unifiée et les autres valeurs égyptiennes sont demeurées invariées.

A Paris, vendredi, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien et la Banque d'Athènes ont réagi respectivement de 1 franc à 751 et 150. Samedi, la Bourse était fermée à l'occasion de la fête du 14 juillet.

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Ici, nous avons eu ce matin un marché calme avec affaires très restreintes. La tendance n'est pas toutefois mauvaise; malgré l'extrême pénurie d'affaires, les cours montrent une réelle résistance, ce qui est un excellent symptôme. Au demeurant, tout semble devoir contribuer, pour l'instant, à une reprise plus ou moins prochaine d'état sain du marché, les bas prix de la généralité des valeurs, l'amélioration de la situation monétaire en Europe, enfin l'absence de toute question politique générale pouvant déterminer un conflit.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, les cours n'ont présenté aucune différence notable sur ceux de la séance précédente.

Le Crédit Foncier a été un peu plus faible à 755. Les parts de fondateur de la Compagnie Immobilière d'Egypte ont été fort recherchées; de 583, prix de vendredi passé, elles ont atteint 645-6/0, soit en hausse d'environ 60 francs.

L'improvements Corporation a été ramenée à 4 1/2. L'action Allotment a été mieux tenue à 3 3/8 7/16 et la part de fondateur à 116 117. L'action Brasserie des Pyramides a progressé à 120, et la part de dividende à 61. Les Heliopolis ont été traités à 287-288.

Dans la groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich ont été cotés 13 7/16-1/2. Les Egyptian (Bachler) ont avancé à 5 11/16.

Parmi les petites valeurs les Estates se sont raffermis à 11/16 3/4; la part de fondateur a pardu 1/16 à 10 3/16-1/4.

Rien de particulier à relever sur les autres valeurs.

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Une circulaire, en date de Londres 6 Juillet, du Conseil d'administration de l'Egyptian Land and General Trust (Hooker) attire l'attention des actionnaires sur le fait que, depuis la précédente circulaire leur recommandant la fusion avec la Delta Land, cette dernière Compagnie a annoncé qu'elle demandera à l'assemblée extraordinaire, convoquée pour le 19 courant, l'autorisation de porter le capital social de £250,000 à £500,000.

Or, entre autres choses, la circulaire fait remarquer qu'une nouvelle émission de cette importance pourrait avoir pour effet de déprécier sur le marché la valeur des actions Delta Land qui, d'après l'arrangement intervenu, doivent être offertes en paiement de l'actif de Trust; d'ailleurs, le prix des titres des deux Compagnies a déjà éprouvé une baisse sensible.

En conséquence, le Board du Trust déclare qu'il ne saurait plus assumer la responsabilité de préconiser la confirmation du contrat de fusion et en appelle au jugement des actionnaires.

Il faut ajouter que, depuis la publication de cette circulaire, une note officieuse émanant de la direction de la Delta Land a déclaré *nier* à une nouvelle émission immédiate.

L'affaire en est là.

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Dans son numéro d'avant-hier, le "Journal Officiel" publie le décret khédivial, l'acte préliminaire d'association, ainsi que les statuts d'une Société anonyme formée au Caire sous la dénomination de "Electric Light and Power Supply Co."

La nouvelle Société a pour objet l'exploitation des applications d'énergie électrique sous toutes ses formes, l'achat et la vente de toutes concessions y relatives, etc.

Le capital social, est fixé à £36,000, divisé en 9,000 actions de £4 chacune, entièrement souscrites par les fondateurs.

Le premier Conseil d'administration est composé de MM. Joseph Aslam Cattaui bey, Charles Hecaiss, Albert Ismalun bey, Emile Naaff et Zareh Nubar.

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Carnet de l'actionnaire.

Le dividende pour le 1er semestre 1906 de la Banque d'Athènes a été fixé à 5 drachmes par action, payable à partir d'aujourd'hui, à Alexandrie et au Caire, contre présentation du coupon No. 25.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

July 16.

Pr'ar Willemoes, Dan. s., capt. Albertsen, Kodikavall.

Bravo, Brit. s., capt. Harris, Alexandretta and Jaffa.

Meni, Turk. s., capt. Vrodis, Rhodes.

Schlesvig, Germ. s., capt. Poch, Marseilles and Naples.

Vasiliass Olga, Greek s., capt. Marouli, Salonica and Piræus.

DEPARTURES

July 16.

Amphitrite, Aust. s., capt. Tomassovich, Syria and Constantinople.

Andalusian, Brit. s., capt. Singleton, Malta and Liverpool.

Chios, Germ. s., capt. Brandhering, Odessa and Nicolaieff, in ballast.

Ymer, Sw. s., capt. Edgar, Sens, in ballast.

Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité procédera le 4 Septembre prochain à l'adjudication pour la fourniture d'un rouleau compresseur à vapeur.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 400.

L'offre devra indiquer le type du rouleau offert, son poids en ordre de marche; le dégmaximum pour la livraison ainsi que tous les autres renseignements qui s'y réfèrent.

Le montage est à la charge de l'adjudicataire et la consignation sera faite libre de tous frais au Dépôt de la Voirie sis à la rue du Ier Khédive.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 4 Septembre.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.

L'enveloppe devra en outre porter la mention "Soumission pour la fourniture d'un rouleau compresseur."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque devra être remis au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 4 Septembre à midi.

Le Vice-Président,

(Signé) Dr. SCHUSS.

Alexandrie, le 17 Juillet 1906. 28250-3-1

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de construction d'une nouvelle salle d'abatage et deux toitures à l'Abattoir du Max.

Le cautionnement est fixé L.E. 150 (cent cinquante).

Les cahier des charges et plans seront mis à la disposition du Public à partir de Mercredi, 18 courant.

Il seront déposés au Bureau Technique où ils pourront être consultés par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous plis cachetés Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 31 courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour la construction d'une nouvelle salle d'abatage et deux toitures à l'Abattoir du Max."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 31 courant à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président,

(Signé) Dr. SCHUSS.

Alexandrie le 14 Juin 1906. 28252-3-1

AVIS

La Municipalité d'Alexandrie a l'honneur d'informer le public que lundi 16 juillet 1906 à 10 heures du matin, il sera procédé, au moins de août à Sidi-el-Hel à la vente de 1 maisons réformés.

Le vice-président.

(signé) Dr. SCHUSS.

Alexandrie, le 14 juillet 1906. 28241-3-1

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat et des Télégraphes à l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'il sera procédé le Mardi 31 Juillet 1906 à 9 h. du matin, aux nouveaux magasins de la gare du Caire à la vente aux enchères publiques de 544 cocos de plâtre.

Le marchandises est déposés aux nouveaux magasins de la gare du Caire où elle peut être vue aux heures fixées pour la livraison de la marchandise.

Toute personne déclarée enchérisseur devra payer sur le champ le prix d'adjudication et cinq pour cent pour frais d'enchère. Elle devra ensuite enlever la marchandise, faute de quoi il sera procédé à ses risques et périls à une folle enchère et elle sera tenue de payer s'il y a lieu la différence en moins entre le prix de la première enchère et celui de la folle enchère, si ce dernier prix est plus élevé il sera acquis à l'Administration.

Tout retard dans l'enlèvement de la marchandise après le paiement du prix et des frais donnera lieu aux droits d'entrepôt prévus par l'art. 35 du Tarif des Marchandises.

Le Caire, le 14 Juillet 1906. 28188-6-1

Societe Egyptienne d'irrigation

Societe Anonyme au Capital de Ltg. 85,000.

M.M. les Actionaires sont informés que le Coupon N° 10 sera mis en paiement à partir du 31 Juillet 1906 au Caire, au Siège Social, pour solde du dividende de l'Exercice 1905-1906.

A cet effet les Actions N° 1 à 3250 recevront en échange du coupon N° 10: Onze shellings; les Actions N° 3251 à 4150 recevront en échange du coupon N° 10: Seize shellings.

L'Administrateur-Délégué,

H. NAUS.

Egypt and Levant Steamship Co. Ltd.

Call Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Final Call of 10/- per share upon the Ordinary Shares of the Company, made by the Board in accordance with the Articles of Association, becomes due and payable on the 15th July 1906.

Letters of Allotment, with attached receipt, together with the amount due, viz: 10/- per share, must be presented to the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., Cairo or Alexandria, on or before the above mentioned date.

By order of the Board.

H.S. REEVE, Local Secretary.

7th July 1906. 28245-2-2

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN

26e TIRAGE

DES OBLIGATIONS 3 o/o A LOTS

EMISSION 1886

16 Juillet 1906

Le No. 125,720 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.

Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs:

1,826	62,409	166,750	264,095	
29,631	68,430	245,759	290,541	
35,277	81,975	270,280	317,868	
36,502	83,226	188,384	346,930	
41,511	118,047	229,006	375,207	
59,864	129,768	246,356	379,994	
		328,864		

42e TIRAGE

DES OBLIGATIONS 3 o/o A LOTS

EMISSION 1903

16 Juillet 1906

Le No. 472,366 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.

Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs.

426,437	497,958	599,862	709,069	
445,266	499,009	626,237	708,368	
447,148	503,259	658,344	709,105	
470,259	531,210	688,924	722,744	
474,719	548,076	697,990	761,020	
495,776	574,971	699,488	767,008	
		757,805		

Le paiement des lots sera effectué à partir du 1er Août 1906.

En Egypte (au pair):

A Caire: au Siège Social.

A Alexandrie: au Crédit Lyonnais.

En Europe:

(au change du jour sur Paris)

A Constantinople: au Crédit Lyonnais.

A Genève: à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

A Bâle: chez Monsieur Rudolf Kaufmann & Cie.

A Lausanne: A la Société Générale Allemagne de Banque. 29,264-1

Expeditions Cotons par Destinations

Du 1er au 30 Juin.

	1906 Balles	1905 Balles	1904 Balles
Russie	957	2,851	6,972
Amérique	4,466	6,738	3,644
Indes et Japon	720	1,625	280
Turquie	146	633	17
Angleterre	11,591	19,365	15,634
France ...	1,775	7,788	6,977
Autriche	1,825	4,187	2,101
Italie	2,565	2,016	1,716
Allemagne	2,802	8,217	6,066
Espagne	3,916	4,426	3,990
Suisse	677	2,429	1,707
Belgique et Hollande	499	112	965
TOTAL	31,941	58,382	50,368

du 1er Septembre au 30 Juin.

	1906 Balles	1905 Balles	1904 Balles
Russie	50,876	47,420	18,482
Amérique	55,987	71,060	51,638
Indes et Japon	9,338	11,578	9,919
Turquie	1,895	3,625	940
Angleterre	353,534	359,860	343,971
France ...	62,937	65,564	51,817
Autriche	39,831	35,159	34,565
Italie	32,194	32,561	41,900
Allemagne	61,574	60,860	58,449
Espagne	19,867	19,886	20,808
Suisse	32,019	37,321	34,903
Belgique et Hollande	6,899	4,599	8,212
TOTAL	732,871	746,204	731,446

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports ... bales ... 6,000

LIVERPOOL, July 16.

American futures (August-September) ... ... 6.74 d

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Graines de coton.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet 12 3/16 à —/— ; plus bas pour juillet 12 15/16 à —/—

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet 27 3/4 à 28/0 à —/— ; plus bas pour juillet 27 —/— à —/—

REPORTS

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—Sur les réalisations, le juillet a accéléré quelque peu vers la clôture, tous en gardant une partie de la hausse. Le comptants restent.

Le marché résiste assurément à commencer sur a clôture presque en montant de la première fois quand possible.

Graines de coton.—Elle a repris jusqu'à un cent et demi à la clôture et en fin en hausse. Bonne journée.

Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 16 juillet 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 2h. 45 p.m.)

Tal. 19 —	Livraison	Juillet
„ 19 3/32	„	Août
„ 17 1/32	„	Novembre
„ 16 29/32	„	Janvier
Marché ferme		

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, nun. —

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 18 13/16	Livraison	Juillet
„ 19 5/32	„	Août
„ 16 15/16	„	Novembre
„ 16 3/4	„	Janvier
Marché ferme		

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

17 juillet 1906. (11h.55 am.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 16 juillet: Soutenue.

REGULARS

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair, Fully Good Fair, Good: Sans changement

SEMI-SAKELLARIS

Fair, Fully Fair, Good, Fair, Fully Good Fair, Good: Sans changement

ZAGAZIGS

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

JANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

Tout du marché de ce jour, cotons à Soutenue.

Graines de coton.—

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi	—	Rien
Haute-Egypte	—	Rien
Bilad-Turner		
Qualité Saidi. Cond. Saha P.T.	— —	
„ *Béhéra* „ „	115	120
Fèves.—Marché nul		
Saidi: Disponible.—		
Fayoum: Disponible.		
Qualité Saidi. Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130		
Lentilles.—Sans cours		
Disponible: Rien		
„ Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130		
Orges.—Faibles		
„ Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 68		
Maïs.—Sans changement		
Disponible: Rien.		
„ Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85		

Les arrivages de ce jour ne subissent pas contraste — contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 1472.

Exportation du 15 juillet		dep. le 13 juillet	
Coton	Bal. 1236	Bals	1475
Gr. de cot.	Ard. —	Ard.	7766
Fèves	—		—

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour:

COTON

G.M.E.

(HAUTE-EGYPTE)

Province Béhéra

Damanhour	De P.T. 145	à 225
„	Province Gharbieh	
Kafr-Zayat	De P.T. 225	à 235
Tantah	—	—

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION:	DEMANDE	OFFRE
Graines de coton Ash...	P.T. — —	à P.T. — —
„ Haute-Egypte...	— —	— —
Blé Saidi...	— —	— —
Fèves Saidi ...	— —	— —
„ Fayoum ...	— —	— —

ARRIVAGES

du mardi 17 juillet 1905

Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association

	ARRIVAGES DU JOUR	ARRIVAGES DEPUIS LE 1er SEPTEMBRE
Cotons	8/3	—
Graines de coton	sacs —	—
Blés Saidi	40	—
„ Béhéra	416	—
Fèves Saidi	657	—
„ Béhéra	—	—
Orge	15	—
Maïs	—	—
Lentilles	—	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,848,653.

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,548,772.

Coton même jour en 1905:

	BALOUSE	ET CONDITIONS	DE COTON
Coton	8/6	41	
Graines de coton ...	—	sacs 40,000	
Blés Saidi	—	—	
„ Béhéra	—	—	
Fèves Saidi	—	1,534	
„ Béhéra	—	42	
Orge	—	—	
Lentilles	—	—	

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,314,570.

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, ardebs 3,618,000.

CONTRATS. (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Cotons F.G.F.Ex.

Novembre	Tal. 16 13/16	à	31/32
Janvier	„ 16 3/8	—	—
Mars	„ 17 —	—	—
Juillet	„ 18 13/16	—	—
Août	„ 19 1/16	—	—

Graines de coton

Nov.-Décembre-Janvier	P.T. 65	—	—
Juillet	„ 67	—	—
Août	„ 67 30/40	—	—

Fèves Saidi

Septembre-Octobre ...	P.T. 124	—	126

REMARQUES

Cotons.—Récolte actuelle.—Le marché s'ouvre calme à 16 15/16 pour juillet, pour bientôt monte à Août et de Glisse de 3/8 pour, finit en calme. Novembre monte aussi à faibli. Marché peu actif.

Graines de coton.—Récolte actuelle.—Marché nul.

Fèves.—Sans changement.

Fèves Saidi.—Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

EXPORTS

Dépêche particulière du 16 juillet 1906

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton.—Sans du Marché.—Calme

Graines.—Néant

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Soutenue

Fèves.—Néant

HULL

Graines de coton.—Néant

Fèves.—Marché nul

DUNDEE

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs juillet-août (5.61

„ août-sept (5.64 (5 points de hausse)

Disponible: 6.10 (5 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland: 10.60 (points de hausse)

Futurs juillet (10.57 (10 points de baisse)

„ octobre (10.71 (Points de hausse)

Arrivages du jour, balles —

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 14,000

To-day's Exchange Quotations

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling
London cheque	15 7/16	15 15/16
„ 3m. bank paper	94 3/4	97 1/4
„ 3m. house paper	95 1/4	— —
Paris cheque	297	299 1/2
„ 3m. bank paper	295	297
„ 3m. house paper	295	— —
Switzerland cheque	296 1/2	299 1/2
„ 3m. bank paper	294 1/2	— —
Germany cheque	476 1/2	478
„ 3m. bank paper	473 1/2	— —
Italian cheque	296 1/2	299 1/2
Vienna & Trieste cheque ...	406 1/2	407 1/2
Constantinople cheque	89 1/2	89 1/2

Sans engagements bankaires.

SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS ET VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE."

Clôture d'aujourd'hui 16.30 p.m.

Agric. Bank of Egypt ...	Lst.	6	— —
National Bank of Egypt ...	„	35	35 —
Raiah Railway	„	1	— —
Egyptian Delta Railway ...	„	11	11 —
Tanneries d'Alexandrie ...	Fcs.	425	— —
„ „ Div. ...	„	350	— —
Alexandria Water	Lst.	13	14 —
Eaux du Caire	Fcs.	190	— —
„ „ Jouissance	„	350	— —
Delta Sanitat	Lst.	10	9 —
Béhéra	L.E.	35	35 —
Bourse Khédiviale	Lst.	—	— —
Egyptian Markets	„	25/	— —
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning ...	„	11	— —
Sucre d'Alexandrie Privilegiée	Fcs.	490	— 500 —
„ „ Ordinaire	„	130	— —
Bières du Caire, Privilégiées ...	„	122	— —
„ „ Dividende	„	61	— —
Egyptian Cotton Mills ...	Lst.	4/0	— —
Egyptian Sugar & Soda ...	„	10/2	— 10/5 —
Pompe	„	—	— —
Tramways	Fcs.	322	— —
Obligations Crédit Foncier Egyptien à 3 p.100	„	372	— —
Lots Crédit Foncier Egyptien à 3 p.100	„	671	— —
Banque Nationale de Grèce ...	„	511	— —
Cassa di Sconto	„	230	— —
„ „ Nouvelle ...	„	211	— —
Anglo-American Mills ...	Lst.	4	4 —
Banque d'Athènes	Fcs.	145	— —
Deferred Delta	Lst.	12	— —
Hungarian Hotels	„	1	— —
Delta Land	„	3	— —
Nile Land...	„	13	— —
Sucr. et Raffinerie d'Egypte	Fcs.	375	— —
Electric Light Preference ...	Lst.	4	4 —
„ „ Ordinary	„	1	— —
Egypt Invest. & Agency Ltd	„	1	— —
Land Bank	„	8	11 —
Land Investment	„	4	— —
Trust...	„	1	— —
Estates	„	11	— —
Splendid Hotels	„	3	— —
Choix Hotel	„	4	— —
Entreprises Urbaines	Fcs.	115	— —
Compagnie Alexandrie	Lst.	6	7 —
„ parts de fondateurs	„	40	— —
Building Lands	„	4	4 —
Delta and Upper Egypt ...	„	3	— —
Union Foncière d'Egypte ...	„	3	— —
Bank of Abyssinia	„	1	— —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien ...	„	5	6 —
Société Hélicique de la Basse-Egypte	Fcs.	115	— —
Banque Générale	„	1	— —
Banque d'Orient	„	1/32	— —

SHARES NOT QUOTED IN ABOVE LIST.

Corp. of Western Bank ...	Lst.	1	1/8 —
New Egyptian Company ...	„	1	— —
Land and General Trust ...	„	1/2	— —
Warden Estate Company ...	„	5	— —
„ „ Debentures	„	9	— —
Land Alliance Company ...	„	1	— —
„ „ Debentures P.T.	„	100	— —
Commercial Egypt	Fcs.	115	— —
Egyptian Hotels	Lst.	4	5 —
Upper Egypt Hotels	„	1	— —
National Hotels	„	1	— —
„ „ Debentures P.T.	„	50	— —
Wagons Lits Company ...	Lst.	4	5 —
„ „ Debentures P.T.	„	100	— —
Agricultural Egypt	Lst.	1	— —
Land Reclamation Corporation	„	1/4	— —
Nouvelle Soie Artificielle ...	Fcs.	125	— —
Egypto Textiles	„	1	— —

ASSOCIATION

DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

(Service spécial)

DERNIER D'OUVERTURE

Liverpool, 16h. a.m.

Amérique

Future: juillet-août: —

„ octobre-novembre: 5.60

Seconde Dépêche: 10h. 0 a.m.

Future: juillet-août: 5.64

„ octobre-novembre: 5.60

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)

(Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Cotons F.G.F.Ex.

Novembre...	Tal.	16 15/16	à 31/32
Janvier	„	16 3/4	— 25/32
Mars	„	17 —	— —
Juillet	„	18 13/16	— 25/32
Août	„	19 1/16	— 3/16

Graines de coton

Novembre-Décembre-Jan.	P.T.	65 1/4	à — 13/40
Juillet	„	66 3/4	— — —
Août...	„	67 —	— — —

Fèves Saidi

Septembre-Octobre ...	P.T.	124	— 126

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

NATAL CAMPAIGN.

OPERATIONS PRACTICALLY SUSPENDED.

DURBAN, July 16.

Operations in Natal have been practically suspended in order to give the natives an opportunity of surrendering. (*Reuter*)

BAKU TERRORISED.

RECRUDESCENCE OF STRIKE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.

A recrudescence of the strike has taken place at Baku. The town is completely terrorised. The police have refused to do duty. A manager named Bibiebat has been murdered. (*Reuter*)

MISTAKEN FOR TREPOFF.

GENERAL SHOT DEAD.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.

General Kozloff was shot dead whilst walking in the park at Peterhof. He was mistaken for General Trepoff. The assassin has been arrested. He confesses himself to be a member of the revolutionary party. (*Reuter*)

GREAT FIRE AT NIJNI-NOVGOROD

275 HOUSES DESTROYED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.

A great fire has taken place at Nijni-Novgorod. 275 houses, including several warehouses, were destroyed in six hours. (*Reuter*)

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.

The Council of the Empire has adopted the Bill of the Duma opening a credit of 15 million roubles to aid the victims of the famine. (*Havas*)

CRUISE OF BRITISH FLEET.

ENTIRELY ABANDONED.

LONDON, July 16.

The official cruise of the British Fleet has been entirely abandoned owing to Russia's attitude. (*Reuter*)

MAJOR DREYFUS.

APPOINTED TO ARTILLERY.

PARIS, July 16.

Major Dreyfus has been appointed to the 37th Battery of Artillery. General Picquart has also received a command. (*Reuter*)

PARIS, July 16.

The "Liberté" credits Dreyfus with the intention of bringing a civil action against General Mercier. (*Havas*)

THE AFRICAN SOCIETY.

TRIBUTE TO LORD CROMER.

The Duke of Marlborough, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the African Society held at the Imperial Institute last night, pointed out that Great Britain had made herself responsible for between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 of the 11,000,000 square miles which Africa contained, and, in addition, there were Egypt and the Sudan, over which she had considerable control. He believed that the best results were more likely to be obtained if the Administration in Africa had trusted with implicit confidence to the capacity and intelligence and knowledge of the man on the spot, and that under such administrators like Lord Cromer and Sir F. Lugard the interests and wellbeing of the natives would be well cared for. After an allusion to the great future which he thought was awaiting Nigeria, he commented with satisfaction on the increasing recognition on the part of the public of the immense productive capacities of some of the African Crown Colonies, and expressed a hope that the near future they would be able to compete successfully with South America in the English markets. Very often the views of colonial administrators in regard to the policy were not quite in harmony with those of sections of the people at home who had had the opportunity of travelling abroad. Many of our countrymen who lived in South Africa knew the importance of maintaining at a high level the *status* and position of white men. Cape Colony had already realised the importance of stimulating the relations between England and herself. He thought that Great Britain should continue her efforts to improve the *status* of the natives, to develop fully the latent resources of the Crown Colonies, and to strengthen the trade relations with the African self-governing colonies.

CEYLONESE PEARLS.

How much more treasured is the already precious pearl when you know something of its story: the story of a growing thing, born in the blue depths of tropical seas, coveted by man, jealously guarded, energetically sought, and sold and sold again before it fulfils its present destiny of gleaming against a background of smooth, fair skin!

Over seven thousand miles away, where the great pearl banks of Ceylon stretch along the western coast, for ever hidden by the humid waters of the Indian Ocean, this gem is found.

On either side, far into the hazy distance, lies a shimmering line of sand, which, barren and deserted, quivers eternally under the scorching tropical sun. In front the sapphire sea stretches on and on to where the blue dome above seems to mingle with it and melt away into space. In long heaving lines the great green waves roll in, crumbling into creamy surf as they pass the reef, and with a hollow thud spring into glistening spray upon the dazzling beach. Behind, like a miniature mountain range, are miles of heaped-up shells that yielded pearls to adorn the brows of dark-skinned beauties, who walked the earth before Christ lie hidden under these mounds.

The air is heavy with the odour of decay.

For three parts of the year this desolate coast simmers patiently on, with no inhabitants other than turtles and crabs innumerable. But February comes round and fishing is proclaimed.

As if by magic, the place springs into life; huts are run up, sheds built and stocked with food and other necessaries—and unnecessaries, while traders and fishermen, jugglers and beggars, buyers and sellers pour in from all parts.

Next the fishing fleet arrives, and canoes and catamarans swarm everywhere. The fleet numbers about one hundred boats, each carrying a crew of twelve men and two or three divers. The divers are mostly Tamils and Moormen, who, despite the marvellous endurance and pluck which they display in the execution of their calling, are terrified of sharks. To protect themselves against this ever-present danger they carry charms given them by recognised shark-binders, who receive a small Government fee and a dozen oysters a day from each boat. The sea is infested by sharks, but, owing to the constant noise and splashing, accidents are rare.

The banks lie some eight miles out, and, everything being ready, the boats start out at midnight. Fishing commences at dawn, and continues till noon, when, at a signal, operations are stopped, and the fleet returns to unload. A sale is immediately held, the oysters being sold by the thousand, though small speculators endowed with a sporting spirit can purchase three for 2d., and take their chance. Consolation can always be sought by eating the oysters should they turn up blank.

After each daily sale the smaller buyers open their shells at once; the big dealers saving labour by burying them in pits, where the fish soon rots away. The shells are then dropped into troughs, washed, and carefully examined, the barren ones being thrown out in heaps, and those with pearls put into a separate trough. After repeated washings the dirt and sand disappear, and the loose gems can be picked out. The water is then strained off, and the small sea pearls collected, after which the whole lot is sorted, weighed, and valued in the presence of Government officers.

The pearls growing on the oyster itself are round, bright, smooth, and flawless, and command the highest price of all. Those found attached to the shell are not so valuable, for, however shapely and lustrous, there is always one imperfect side which must be concealed in a ring or other setting.

The actual diving is performed in much the same manner now as it was a thousand years ago. The Ceylonese diver uses no artificial aids, scorning even to fill his ears with cotton-wool and oil. He stands on a heavy sinking stone attached to a rope, which he holds with one hand, grips a basket, fastened to a separate line, between his knees, and, simply taking a deep breath and holding his nose with the spare hand, slips under feet first and goes to the bottom.

The water is usually from forty to fifty feet deep, and in the dim green light, with a brain-breaking pressure on his head, the man tears the clinging oysters from their bed and pushes them into his net basket till breath fails him, and he jerks the rope. He is pulled up at top speed, usually clinging to the bottom of the basket and letting go a yard or 10 under the surface, when he shoots up out of the water clear of boat and gear. As soon as the net is emptied, down he goes again, and after some twenty dives he has a rest, while another man takes his place. Some divers can stay under for over two minutes, but the pressure causes them to bleed at the ears and nose, and none of them live long—such is part of the price of a pearl.

A diver bringing up 3,000 oysters between sunrise and noon earns about fifteen shillings a day—the fishing usually lasting three weeks, by which time his eyes are so bloodshot that no white can be seen.

In another month all traces of the busy fishing vanish, except for a mile or so of tainted air. But millions of scavenger crabs now crawl up from the sea and fall upon the masses of putrefaction, and soon a desolate peace is restored. The crabs return to the dim depths which man invades at his life's peril for the costly gems that they pass by without heeding; and the murmuring sea lisps secrets of its treasures to ears that cannot understand.

WILL THE POPE ACCEDE?

ANXIETY OF CATHOLIC FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Evening Standard" writes:—

There is no sort of ritual question in France; at least, not in the sense in which it excites public opinion in England, but there is a religious question of immense importance pending at this moment. It is none other than this. What is to be the decision of the Pope in the matter of Separation? Will he accept the situation and form the Associations Cultuelles, or will he absolutely ignore the new condition of things? Catholics are awaiting the decision of the Holy See with an ill-concealed anxiety. A disquieting rumour has been in circulation here that his Holiness has the intention of disregarding the new law. It is to be hoped that so melancholy a decision will not be arrived at in the interests of the Church itself.

The danger of the situation lies in the fact that Pius X. is surrounded by Cardinals, who are not always the correct interpreters of the feeling in France. In this respect the Pope appears to be as unfortunate as the Tsar, whose advisers take infinite care to conceal the truth. It is said that the Holy Father was entirely misled as to the real current of opinion in France on the subject of Separation, and that the final act in the dispute between the Vatican and the Minister of Religious have came upon him with the force of a surprise. He was not aware that anti-clerical feeling would be carried to the length of separation. If this be true, it is apparent that the occupant of the Holy See is in bad hands.

Nothing could be more lamentable at this juncture than an adverse decision on the subject of the new law. The country calls aloud for peace; it will not do for the Pope to offer it a sword. Repudiation of the new organisations would result in plunging the Church of France into a cauldron of difficulty and discord; it might result, even, in civil war. I am not sure that the bishops and inferior clergy would unanimously follow the Pope; indeed, it is to be supposed that schism would immediately appear. But the numbers on the side of the hierarchy would be sufficient to create a great cleavage in public opinion.

PRIEST AND PLUTOCRAT.

The occasion would be taken advantage of by the Government to dell or a last blow at the clerical citadel. Such an opportunity of displaying zeal against the Church would be hailed with joy by the Radicals. It would reopen the old Church question and divert Socialist attention from the monsyed wealth of the country; it would be an excellent piece of politics. The Church, as the elections have proved, is no longer a very formidable power: she is merely the symbol of an exploded political doctrine; hence, there is little danger in attacking her, and always a certain amount of glory in the eyes of a materialistic peasantry. On the other hand, to attack capital, as the Socialists are doing at this present moment, is a proceeding of a very different order. It alarms the good Radicals, who care, or profess to care, little for the Church, and it has an awkward habit of recoiling upon the heads of the Government in the shape of a diminished national credit and a general "malaise" and commercial timidity. No; much better attack the priest than the man of money; the latter has an awkward habit of hitting back!

A day or two ago the Abbé Lemire, one of the most courageous as well as one of the most charming deputies in the Chamber, in the course of an informal conversation in the corridor, put his finger on one of the ills that affect the Catholic body politic. It is the bad service rendered the party by its newspapers. One of the most violent, abusive, and subversive organs in France has made itself the mouthpiece of Catholicism. It has received more than one domiciliary visit from the police. Frankly, dear Catholic people, that is not the way to advance your cause. Suppress your evil-tongued newspapers, accept the law as a "chose faite," and the Church will prosper even in Republican and, apparently, sceptical France.

JEWS RETURNING TO PALESTINE.

It is stated by a Jerusalem correspondent that Jews have been returning to the Holy Land in large numbers during the past few months.

Recently about 5,000 Jewish immigrants from Russia and the Balkan States landed at Jaffa. They will settle in the plain of Sharon, round the towns of Ramleh and Lydda, and in other Jewish colonies along the sea coast.

A few days ago some Jewish financiers made a trip to the region east of the Jordan, in the direction of Kerak. They saw the land, and were highly satisfied with its fertility and the nature of its soil. They are willing to colonise the district, but are rather suspicious of the neighbouring Bedouin tribes, who are averse to any permanent settlement being effected in their midst.

It is believed that the Jews are in communication with the Government on the subject, and should the latter give them sufficient guarantees of protection against the raids of their neighbours the sale of large tracts will soon be completed.

It is a noteworthy fact that some of the most fertile districts of Palestine are possessed by Jewish colonists. The Jews are repossessing the land by degrees, and should this quick rate of possession continue, the whole country will in a few years belong entirely to them.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office:—3, George Street, Edinburgh.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,650,000
CLAIMS PAID	£ 24,375,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:

S. R. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.
R. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.

BABEE, MIZRAHI & Co., *Chief Agents for Alexandria.* **A. V. THOMSON,** *Secretary for Egypt*

Daira Prince Ahmed Seif el-Din Bey, Mohamed Aly Square.

THE ABYSSINIA AGREEMENT.

FORMALLY INITIALLED IN LONDON.

The "Echo de Paris" states that the agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy on the subject of Abyssinia, which was formally initialled in London last Saturday, will be on the following lines. The railway as far as Addis Abeba will remain French, as provided in the concession granted to France by the Negus, and Italy will be permitted to build a railway connecting Eritrea and the Benadir colony if she so desires. The *status quo* in Abyssinia will be preserved, the three Powers undertaking to uphold the present *régime*. The agreement will not contain any secret clauses.

The "Petit Parisien" states that the agreement is particularly agreeable to King Edward, who recognises in the facility with which the agreements have been come to the happy effect of the entente cordiale and an additional proof of the excellent relations which exist between England, Italy, and France. So gratified was he when Sir Edward Grey informed him of the happy issue of negotiations that King Edward promptly addressed telegrams to the King of Italy and President Fallières expressing his warm satisfaction.

Sir Edward Grey has also sent a felicitous telegram to M. Bourgeois, Minister for Foreign Affairs. After stating that the agreement fully safeguards the interests of the three nations, Sir Edward expresses the hope that it will be welcomed by the Emperor Menelik and become immediately effective.

COMMUNICATED TO GERMANY.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes a statement to the effect that Italy has confidentially communicated to the German Government the contents of the Abyssinia agreement. This step is the first obvious result of German action in the Morocco question, which, it will be remembered, arose from the fact that France failed to communicate to Germany the contents of the English-French agreement concerning Morocco.

The matter is important, as it now appears that a certain diplomatic precedent has been established whereby for the future every Great Power will have to acquaint other countries, at least confidentially, with the nature of their separate arrangements with third parties, even where these are only countries of the third or fourth class. It is obvious that Italy agreed to make the present communication, as being a member of the Triplice, so that England and France are spared what might by many people be regarded as a kind of humiliation.

FEVERISH RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE BACILLUS OF REVOLUTION MAKING HEADWAY.

It is stated that the men of the Viborg Regiment recently refused to obey an order to prepare to fire on a large body of Admiralty employees, whose attitude rendered the authorities uneasy. At Sevastopol large mass meeting of soldiery are held daily.

One of these meetings passed a resolution to support the working men in their struggle for better conditions of living. A building is in course of erection near the Palace of Peterhof to accommodate the armoured motor-cars, of which the authorities now possess a considerable number.

A court martial at Tiflis is trying the case of 27 men of the Mingrelian Regiment, who are charged with having taken part in disturbances. One of the prisoners has escaped from hospital. The trial has caused a general strike in the town. Neither cabs nor trams are running, and the bakers, butchers, and grocers' shops are closed. In several parts of the town batteries of guns and quick-firers have been posted, and the pickets have everywhere been strengthened. The streets are, however, quiet. The strike was the result of an appeal which was made by the local Socialist, revolutionary, and Social Democratic committees, and is intended as a protest against the trial of the case by court martial. No newspapers are appearing. The trial, which is in camera, will occupy several days.

SPORT AND PLAY.

BRITISH RIFLE CLUB (ALEX.)

The monthly deliberate firing spoon competition and the 3rd class cup competition, last Saturday, were not productive of high scoring. The strong "fish-tail" wind was difficult to contend with at the longer ranges.

No member of the 1st class reached the number of points required to win a spoon; winners in Classes II and III are marked thus.* The principal scores follow:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
CLASS I.				
R. H. Ingledon	29	31	28	88
W. Bloomfield	28	24	26	78
L. H. Rickards	26	23	28	77
CLASS II.				
W. J. Tookey	29	25	23	77*
W. G. Jacob	28	23	17	68
G. D. Lovell	26	21	16	63
CLASS III.				
R. Murchland	24	25	26	75*
R. A. Gowen	22	27	25	74
D. V. B. Donaldson	25	19	20	64
W. M. McLachlan	21	17	25	63
T. F. Donovan	24	21	11	56
F. Stent	23	18	14	55
J. Mellor	22	15	17	54
W. J. M. Whitfield	16	11	15	42

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

The handicap for to-morrow's regatta is the same as last week.

CLASS I. COURSE F — CLASS II. COURSE M.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

July.	
Tues. 17	Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sundays 11—1 also). Max Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.) Masoria's Menagerie. Behind G. P. O. 9. Alhambra. Castellano's opera company in *Carmen*. 9.15.
Wed 18	Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
Sat. 21	Mustapha Barge. B.R.C. (Alex.) Practice. 2.30. San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10.
Sun. 22	San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.
Sat. 28	A.S.C Gymkhana.

CAIRO.

July.	
Tues. 17	Esbekiah Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9. New Theatre Abbas. Italian operetta company. 9. Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
Fri. 20	Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band. Esbekiah Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sun. 22	Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.

Commercial & Financial Supplement OF THE "Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt. For abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager "Egyptian Gazette."

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EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For Brindisi and Trieste, by the S.S. Cleopatra, sailed on the 30th June:

Various, 28 cases cigarettes, 298 bags onions, 25 bales henna, 29 barrels fishes, 3,203 empty barrels, 126 bales skin, 219 packages old iron, 41 packages sundries

Mohr & Fenderl,	78 bales cotton
Peel & Co.,	47 " "
Choremi, Benachi & Co.,	180 " "
G. Pranger & Co.,	100 " "
E. Mallison & Co.,	31 " "
R. & O. Lindemann,	210 " "
Mourzi Bros.,	30 " "
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd,	30 " "
G. Petracchi & Co.,	32 " "
	738 bales cotton

For Brindisi and Trieste, by the S.S. Habsburg, sailed on the 7th July:

Various, 32 bales tobacco, 59 bales skin, 17 cases cigarettes, 17 barrels fishes, 2,481 empty cases, 50 bales henna, 72 packages sundries

E. Mallison & Co.,	121 bales cotton
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd,	151 " "
G. Riecken,	150 " "
F. C. Baines & Co.,	124 " "
Mohr & Fenderl,	213 " "
Choremi, Benachi & Co.,	186 " "
J. Planta & Co.,	247 " "
R. & O. Lindemann,	121 " "
G. Pranger & Co.,	31 " "
Anglo-Egyptian Bank.	25 " "
Peel & Co.,	31 " "
	1,403 bales cotton

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

Liverpool, July 16, 1.0 p.m.

Sales of the day ... bales	6,000
Of which Egyptian ... "	100
American new maize, Spot per cental ...	4/9 ½
American futures (August-September) ...	5.73
" " (December-January) ...	5.63
American middling ...	6.10
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (July)	9 54/64
" " " " (August)	9 41/64
" " " " (October)	9 15/64
" " " " (November)	8 47/64
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.) ...	8 10/16
" " good fair ...	9 12/16
" " good ...	11 —
" " fully good fair ...	10 4/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs)	—/—

New York, July 16.

Spot Cotton ...	11.—
American Futures (August) ...	10.34
" " (September)...	10.41
" " (December)...	10.54
" " (January) ...	10.59
Cable transfers ... dol.	4.84½
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports, ...bales	—,—

New Orleans, July 16.

Cotton Spot ...	11
" Futures July ...	11.83
" " August ...	10.45

Liverpool, July 16.

American futures (August-September) ...	—,

London, July 16.

Bar Silver (per oz d). ...	30 1/16
Private discount (3 month bills)...	3 o/o
Consols (July) ...	88 —
Egyptian Unified ...	105 —
Turkish Unified ...	95 ½
Rio Tinto ...	65 —
New Daira...	16 ¼
Agricultural Bank ...	9 ¼
National Bank of Egypt...	25 ½
Rand Mines New ...	5 ¼
Chartereds of S. Africa ...	1 10/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... New	— 8/32
New Egyptians ...	1 14/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 14/32 premium	
Delta Light (Bearer Shares) ...	11 ¼
Egyptian Railway ...	101 ½
" Domain ...	103 ½
Ottoman Defence ...	103 ¼
Italian Rente 4 o/o ...	101 ¼
Greek Monopoly ...	53 —
Greek Rent 4 o/o ...	40 ¼
Ottoman Bank... ...	15 ½
Egyptian cotton seed to Hull (July)	6 1/16
German Beet Sugar (July) ...	8/4 ¼

Paris, July 16.

Banque d'Athènes ...	150 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien ...	751 —
Crédit Lyonnais ...	1150 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte ...	650 —
Land Bank of Egypt...	— —
Ottoman Bank ...	649 —
Lots Turcs ...	147 —
Cheque on London ...	25.15 —
Sugar White No. 3 (July) ...	— —
Banque de Salonique ...	175 —

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY

RECETTES

du dimanche 8 juillet au samedi 14 juillet 1906

	Billets	Abonnemens	Carnets et divers	Totaux
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courant	1254	59	269	1582
" dernière	1008	—	211	1219
Augmentation	246	59	58	363

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 14 juillet 1906

	Billets	Abonnements	Carnets et divers	Totaux
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courant	35161	3602	7547	46317
" dernière	28182	3246	5561	36989
Augmentation	6979	363	1986	9328

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dimanche 8 juillet au samedi 14 juillet 1906

	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Totaux
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courante	1596	188	1784
" dernière	1394	230	1624
Augmentation	202		160
Diminution		42	

du 1er janvier au samedi 14 juillet 1906

	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Totaux
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courante	36404	3844	40248
" dernière	30499	3392	33891
Augmentation	5905	452	6352

Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 16 juillet 1906

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 o/o ...	Fr.	96 92
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée ...	"	106 50
Extérieur Espagnol... ...	"	96 75
Russe consolidé.. ...	"	76 35
Actions de Suez.. ...	"	— —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien ...	"	750 —
Crédit Lyonnais ...	"	1152 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte ...	"	— —
Banque Ottomane ...	"	649 —
Land Bank of Egypt ...	"	220 —
Banque d'Athènes ...	"	151 —
Banque d'Abyssinie ...	"	140 —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien...	"	129 —
Change sur Londres ...	"	25 15

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais ...	£ 87 11/16

Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 4/-, Berlin 5 o/o

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Tuesday, July 10, 1906.

Abyssinia Bank...	— ⅛ @ ⅛ dis.
Agricultural Bank ...	9 ⅛ " — ¼
" Preferred ...	9 11/16 " 10 1/16
" 3½ o/o Bonds ...	95 — " — ½
Anglo-Egyptian Bank. ...	13 ¼ " — ⅛
Central Egypt Exploration Co. ...	— ⅛ " — ⅛
Crédit Foncier d'Egypte ...	15 — " 16 —
Corporation of Western Egypt...	— ¼ " — ½ pm
Daira Sugar 4 o/o Debentures...	5 — " — ⅛
Daira Sanieh Ordinary ...	16 ⅛ " — ⅛
" Deferred ...	97 — " 99 —
Delta Preference ...	11 ¼ " 12 ¼
" Deferred ...	10 — " 13 —
Delta Lands ...	3 ⅛ " — ⅛
Egyptian Estates. ...	1 ⅛ " — ¼
" Estates Deferred ...	9 — " 11 —
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd...	2/ — " 3/ —
Egyptian Trust & Investment...	— ¼ " — ⅛ pm
" Land and General Trust...	1/16 dis. " — 1/16 pm
" Options ...	1 ⅛ " — ⅛
Eridia ...	— ½ " 1 —
Fatira ...	— ½ " 1 —
Khedivial Mail S.S. Company...	1 ½ " — ¼
Land Bank of Egypt...	8 ⅛ " — ⅛
Mysore Reefs ...	1s. 6d. " 2s. 6d.
New Egyptian Company ...	1 ⅛ " — ½
National Bank ...	25 — " — ¼
Nile Valley...	5s. — " 6d. —
" Block "E" ...	— ⅛ " — ¼
North Nile Valley ...	1s. 6d. " 2s. 6d.
Salt & Soda ...	1 1/16 " — 1/16
Sudan Exploration ...	2/ — " 3/ —
Sudan Gold... ...	— ⅛ " — ⅛
Um Rus Gold Mine ...	— — " 6d. —
United African Exploration ...	— 11/16 " — 11/16
Union Foncière d'Egypte...	5 ⅛ " 6 ½
Egyptian Investment & Agency ...	— ¼ " — ⅛ pm
Egyptian Markets ...	1 ¼ " — ⅛
Egyptian Sudan Mines ...	— ¼ " 1 —

RESUME DE LA SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 13 juillet

AMERICAIN:	1906 Balles	1905 Balles
Recettes aux ports Semaine...	30,000	66,000
Recettes du 1er Septembre ...	7,695,000	9,746,000
Export. Angleterre Semaine...	20,000	44,000
Export. Angleterre du 1 Sept.	2,819,000	3,836,000
Export. Continent Semaine ...	30,000	21,000
Export. Continent du 1er Sept.	3,510,000	4,356,000
Pris par la filature Etats-Unis	4,494,000	4,336,000
Stock ports ...	240,000	386,000
Insight semaine ...	51,000	109,000
Insight du 1er Septembre ...	10,745,000	12,932,000
Con. Mondiale Amér. Semaine	166,000	181,000
Con. Mon. Amér. du 1er Sept.	10,941,000	11,502,000
Visible supply américaine ...	1,419,000	1,926,000
Visible supply général ...	1,845,000	2,282,000

GENERAL

LIVERPOOL:	1906 Balles	1905 Balles
Ventes Semaine ...	33,000	21,000
Forwarded ...	60,000	63,000
Importation ...	22,000	60,000
Exportation ...	7,000	6,000
Stock. ...	660,000	832,000
Flottant ...	55,000	89,000

EGYPTIEN

	1906 Balles	1905 Balles
Ventes Semaine ...	700	1,800
Forwarded ...	3,000	6,700
Importation ...	2,500	6,600
Exportation ...	300	1,100
Stock ...	22,000	39,000
Flottant... ...	11,000	8,000

Egyptian Mining Market.

Name of Company	Making up Prices June 25	Latest Prices July 6	
Central Egypt Exploration...	1/16	1/16	1/16
Corporation of Western Egypt	1/16 pm	1/16	1/16 pm
Egyptian Mines Explor. Syndicate	3/	2/9	3/
Egyptian Options...	1	1¼	1¼
Egyptian and Sudan Mining Synd.	1	⅞	1
Egyptian Trust and Investment...	—	⅛	½ pm
Nile Valley Block E. ...	11/16	⅛	¼
Nile Valley (New) ...	—	—	—
North Nile Valley...	2/	1/6	2/6
Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Syndicate ...	2/6	1/16	1/16
Sudan Exploration (10s. Shares)...	3/	2/	3/
Sudan Mines...	1/16	1/16	1/16
Um Rus Gold Mines ...	/6	/6	/6
United African Exploration..	11/16	11/16	11/16

Eastern Tetegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Monday, 16th July, 1906.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	Messages handed in at The Company's Offices (H. M.)	Messages handed in at Postal Telegraph Offices (H. M.)
London...	13	18
Liverpool ...	12	—
Manchester ...	13	50
Glasgow ...	—	—
Other Provincial Offices ...	—	30

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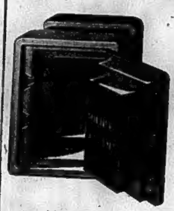

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Bab-el-Louk dep.	6.20	8. 5	9.10	10.10	12.10	1.15	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.30	8.40	10.10	12.30
Helouan ... arr.	7. 7	8.49	9.45	10.47	12.45	1.50	3.45	4.50	5.49	6.53	8. 4	9.26	10.49	1. 7

Helouan... dep.	6.25	7.50	8.15	9.10	10.10	12.10	1.15	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.15
Bab-el-Louk arr.	7.10	8.20	9.00	9.45	10.47	12.47	1.52	3.43	4.53	5.49	6.54	8. 5	9.22	10.53	11.53

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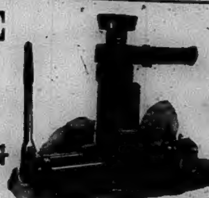

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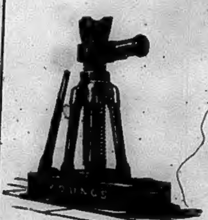

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